time allowance, Leave Travel Concession and Medical Care.

A Statement indicating the details regarding the constitution of the Committees/Implementation Cells by the State Governments and UT Administrations is annexed (*see* below).

Twenty (20) newspaper establishments have challenged the Bachawat Award. In all, 23 cases are pending before Supreme Court/Delhi High Court.

Statement

CONSTITUTION OF TRIPARTITE COMMITTEES/IMPLEMENTATION CELLS BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/U.T. ADMINISTRATIONS.

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Tripartite Committee formed	Implementation Cell formed
1	2	3	4
1	Madhya Pradesh	1	..
2	Kerala	1	..
3	Bihar	1	..
4	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..
5	Tamil Nadu	..	..
6	Rajasthan	..	1
7	Manipur	..	..
8	Gujarat	..	..
9	Goa	..	..
10	Haryana	..	..
11	Andhra Pradesh	1	..
12	Assam	1	..
13	Karnataka	..	..
14	Maharashtra	..	1
15	Punjab	..	1
16	Uttar Pradesh	1	..
17	West Bengal	1	..
18	Orissa	1	..
19	Tripura	1	..
20	Sikkim	..	..
21	Himachal Pradesh	..	..
22	Meghlaya	..	..
23	Nagaland	..	..
24	Mizoram	..	..
25	J & K	..	..
26	Delhi	..	1
27	Chandigarh	..	..
28	Pondicherry	..	..
	TOTAL	9	4

NOTE: There is no newspaper establishment in the following Union Territories: (1) Andaman & Nicobar (2) Dadra & Nagar Haveli, (3) Lakshadweep (4) Daman & Diu.

Report on New Industrial Relations Law

*199. SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI:

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 54 given in the Rajya Sabha on 26th April, 1993 and state:

(a) whether any report or status paper has been prepared by the Committee headed by the Labour Minister;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the table of the House;

(c) the names of the members of this committee;

(d) whether this report/status paper has been circulated among the trade unions;

(e) if so, how many among them sent their comments to Government;

(f) what are the comments of respective central trade unions on each issue;

(g) whether Government propose to conduct seminar/conference to elicit public opinion on this issue, and

(h) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (h) In pursuance of the decision taken in the 40th Labour Ministers Conference held in New Delhi in February 1992 which, inter alia, considered the report of the Ramanujam Committee on New Industrial Relations Law, a Group consisting of Labour Ministers of U.P., West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu under the chairmanship of Shri P. A. Sangma, Minister of State for Coal and Labour was constituted on 25th February, 1992 to examine the areas of disagreement in the Ramanujam Committee Recommendations on New Industrial Relations Law with a view to arriving at a consensus and to submit its report for consideration in the Indian Labour Conference. The Group of Ministers met on 25th April, 1st June and 24th July 1992 and discussed various contentious issues. Its recommendation on the contentious issues relating to the Trade Unions Act, 1926 and Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 were placed before the JLC held in Sept. 1992. The Conference decided that Govt. may go ahead with the preparation of the Bill for amending the Trade Unions Act and Industrial Disputes Act on the basis of the recommendations of the Ramanujam Committee and the views expressed by various groups of the organisations. The tentative proposals were discussed with the representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations and Employers Federation on November 23, 1992. On the basis of these deliberations and also keeping in view the report of the inter ministerial group of Industrial Restructuring specific proposals to amend the I.D. Act and T.U. Act, 1926 have been formulated. There is no proposal to conduct seminar/conference to elicit public opinion on this issue.

Purchase of Coal by Small Industries from Private Dumps

*200. SHRI SHIVAJIRAO GIRIDHAR PATIL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 per cent of the coal-using small industries have surrendered their sponsorship programme with Coal India Ltd. and they buy coal from illegal private dumps and move them by road due to their failure to persuade the CIL and Railway Board to weigh coal correctly both at loading and at delivery points; and

(b) if so, whether Government have initiated action to prevent the small industries from buying coal from private illegal dumps.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) According to information furnished by coal companies, there have been some cancellations of sponsored programmes for movement of coal by rail. These cancellations have been by both large as well as small consumers, and are being attributed to increased offers and allotments of rakes for movement of coal. The coal companies have recorded an increase of 11.6% in their despatches during the quarter April-June '93 as compared to the same period last year.

Though as per statute, weighment of rail borne coal is the responsibility of the Railways. Coal India Limited have installed weigh-bridges at large number of loading points in order to ensure proper weighment of coal before despatch.

Coal is supplied to actual users against linkages/sponsorships or both. This coal is not available for resale under the provisions of the Colliery Control Order, 1945. Sale of coal by private illegal dumps is punishable under the provisions of Essential Commodities Act. Whenever any such instances are brought to the notice of Govt., suitable action is taken according to legal provisions.

In order to further improve the availability, coal is also sold under a Liberalised Sale Scheme (LSS). Recently this scheme has been further modified to extend the benefits to a larger cross section of buyers. Interested buyers have been categorised as under:

1. Actual users.
2. Mini Traders.
3. Wholesale Traders.
4. General.